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Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

4011

RESTRICTED

Military Government

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

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General

On 17 October at STUTTGART, the newly-appointed Minister Presidents for the three States in the U.S. Zone held their first conference. They were directed to prepare a plan for reception into the Zone of 2,000,000 Germans from Eastern Europe. Execution of this plan will be supervised by Military Government at all German administrative levels. A German Secretariat for the three States is to be set up this month, having a small American counterpart.

Political: The Minister President for GREAT HESSE was inaugurated in a semi-public ceremony held at WIESBADEN on 16 October. Election Codes have been completed for the three States, which will be forwarded to this headquarters prior to dispatch to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.).

Denazification: Each day between 15 September and 13 October more than 1,000 nazis were removed from public office and private enterprises, or denied employment therein, in the U.S. Zone. On 15 September incomplete reports showed that 14,373 were still employed. Special Branch operations up to that date resulted in the ousting of 71,832. By 13 October this figure (which does not include NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN) had risen to 100,872, with only 5,304 being retained, of whom 2,230 were in the mandatory-removal category. Reports on 84 per cent of the 238 Military Government detachments in the U.S. Zone showed that during the four-week period 15 September — 13 October 135,000 Fragebogen were processed, compared with 195,000 for the period May — 15 September. By 13 October a total of 493,000 Fragebogen had been submitted to Special Branch, 328,784 of which had been processed, as indicated above.

Public Health: To meet the serious hazard of gonorrhea, the War Department has approved a request for penicillin, which the Germans cannot supply for six months, to be administered to infections Germans under strict Military Government supervision. A marked decrease should result. Respiratory diseases are increasing, with some rates for the week ending 28 September the highest yet reported. Reported case rates of pulmonary tuberculosis, now three times those in the United States, are a cumulative index of many months of infection. Insufficient hospital capacity for isolation of pulmonary tuberculosis prevents proper handling. Sufficient toxoid is being produced by the Germans for immunization against diphtheria; anti-toxin is likewise available. No sudden drop in the case rate may be expected. Food intake continues below minimum health requirements. Average weights are now from five to twenty pounds below normal standards. Since there are no

longer any caloric reserves, the rate of weight loss on the part of undernourished individuals will geometrically increase until provisions to provide adequate food are made. Enteric (typhoid and dysentery) diseases are on the decline, a result of season and improved sanitation measures.

Displaced Persons: As of 10 October, there were 526,596 displaced persons in the U.S. Zone, and an additional 105,000 Germans in the Third Army Sector of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, virtually all of whom are residents of the Russian Zone. Total repatriations from the U.S. Zone up to 7 October were 2,564,000. All French, Belgians, Luxembourgers, Netherlands, Danes, Norwegians, Russians, Czechs, and Yugoslavs are now considered repatriated. 292,000 of the 526,596 remaining in the Zone are classified as non-repatriable or "undetermined", the non-repatriables being some 30,000 Russians and all remaining Balts, Czechs, and Yugoslavs. Poles (255,000) and Hungarians (83,000) are being moved respectively at the rate of three and one trains daily. A directive has been issued calling for a 2500 caloric rations for persecutees in camps. Those not in camps are to receive a ration card in the next higher category than they would nominally be entitled to under the German rationing system. Mail service is being established between the United States and displaced persons installations in the Zone.

Education and Religion: Permission has been given for the opening of the following education institutions: secondary schools in the BREMEN Sub-District (upon completion of vetting); all agricultural secondary schools in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL; the Institute for the Economic Control of German Finished Products at NÜRNBERG; boys religious seminaries, at WÜRZBURG and BAMBERG; and the theological school at ERLANGEN University. A flexible quota for the admission of displaced persons into medical schools has been set at four per cent of total enrollment. The three-day Evangelical Church Conference in STUTTGART opened 18 October. Leading Protestant churchmen from several Allied and neutral countries were to be present to discuss the reconstruction of the Evangelical Church.

Restitution of Fine Art: In token restitutions during September, 71 paintings were returned to PARIS. Thirty-two railroad cars containing other works of art are now being assembled at FUSSEN. Additional carloads are being made up at MUNICH.

Economics: Bidden rail movements for November exceeded line capacity by 27,000 tons. A revision of all bids is necessary.

Legal: To expedite the reopening of the

remainder of the German ordinary courts, and to assist in the establishment in each region of a workable system in accordance with the principles of the "Plan for the Administration of Justice — U.S. Zone", issued by this headquarters on 5 October, specialist officers are being placed in key Military Government detachments. Two of the most pressing tasks of these officers will be consideration of the political reliability of candidates proposed by

the newly-appointed Ministers of Justice for the top judicial and prosecuting positions, and the working out of more detailed procedures for supervision by Military Government of the work of the German courts.

Public Safety: Arrangements have been completed by this headquarters for the procurement of 20,000 38-calibre revolvers and ammunition for use by German civil police.

Legal

MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS

Eastern Military District

During the week ending 4 October, the Land detachment reviewed 125 Summary, twelve Intermediate, and three General Court cases.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: Seven Intermediate Court cases were tried during the week, all violations of the provisions of Ordinance No. 1, which prohibits possession or control of firearms, ammunition and explosives, and the unauthorized control, possession, or disposition of property belonging to the Allied Forces. Only one case was found not guilty; the defendant was accused of violating Article 3 of the Ordinance, which has to do with conspiracy. The others were given sentences ranging from six months' to five years' imprisonment, with a RM 11,000 fine imposed in one instance.

Of 51 cases reviewed by the Regierungsbezirk detachment, 45 sentences were upheld, four of the accused were released, one charge was quashed and in the remaining case a fine was set aside and imprisonment reduced from one year to six months. Pressing business has necessitated the opening of three more Intermediate Courts.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBER-PFALZ: During the last week of September, 194 Summary Court cases were tried. Of these, 133 were curfew violations. All but eight were found guilty and given fines ranging from RM 50 to RM 500. Traffic offenses were second in number; of 39, 30 were found guilty, and fined from RM 25 to RM 200.

For the week ending 5 October, 27 Summary Court cases were tried at STRAUBING. Fourteen of these were women curfew violators, some of whom were accompanied by officers and soldiers. Some of the officers had attempted to give verbal permission to the women involved to violate the curfew

restriction. The Court held the violators guilty notwithstanding.

Western Military District

GREAT HESSE: During the week ending 9 October, 98 Summary Court cases were tried in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, resulting in 79 convictions. Forty-three of the convicted were curfew violators and were given fines from RM 25 to RM 100, plus an average sentence of one day in jail. In one instance the accused was charged with "smuggling people", and the case was referred to a higher court.

In Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN, during the week ending 4 October, a case was tried at USINGEN involving a trade of ten bottles of wine for ten gallons of gasoline. The accused was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and fined RM 2,000. An accomplice, found to possess twenty gallons of gasoline and five gallons of oil, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His car was confiscated, and his business taken under control. In HOFHEIM an accused was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for circulating without a permit during curfew hours, resisting arrest, and making false statements. For theft of U.S. property the same court handed down a conviction of a year's imprisonment at hard labor. At BIEDENKOPF, 23 violators of minor Military Government restrictions were found guilty and fined an average of RM 250. In one instance a violator of the German price-control measures was fined RM 1,000.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: A Summary Court at STUTTGART tried 215 cases during the week ending 9 October, resulting in 181 convictions; five sentences were suspended. Twenty-one of the balance were found not guilty, and the remainder were dismissed. The average term of imprisonment imposed was 80 days, and the average fine was RM 360.

In Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, 44 Summary Court cases were tried resulting in 34

convictions. An Intermediate Court tried eight cases. In the six convictions resulting, the average sentence imposed was 1277 days and the average fine RM 1833.

BREMEN Sub-District: During the week ending 8 October, Summary Courts disposed of 148 cases, 50 of which were curfew violations which drew sentences ranging from RM 50 fines to 30 days' imprisonment. Forty-four of the accused were Germans and six were Poles.

An Intermediate Court tried four Germans charged with unlawful possession of firearms. One case was dismissed; another accused committed suicide while in prison; the third was found guilty and fine RM 10,000 or three years' imprisonment, and the fourth was sentenced to five years.

Another Intermediate Court case involved two Germans who stole a jeep. One of the accused was acquitted after he had proved that he did not know the vehicle was stolen. The other was found guilty; sentence was reserved by the court until a later date.

Two persons were tried in **WESERMÜNDE** for black-market operations. Sentences were thirty days' each. A curfew violator was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

The Military Government detachment reviewed 241 cases in the course of the week. Thirty-three case records were returned to the courts concerned for correction. Review was recommended in three cases. Nine petitions for clemency were considered; all were denied but one, in which a sentence was reduced from six to four months.

U. S. Sector, BERLIN: Summary Court cases continue to be handled promptly. Curfew violations are now being handled by the Amtsgericht, a procedure recently authorized by the Kommandatura. This step was taken to give Summary Courts more time to devote to prompt disposition of other types of offenses. A recent case involving unauthorized publication of a map of GERMANY was tried in a Military Government Court. The accused was sentenced to five years.

GERMAN COURTS

Eastern Military District

Pending formation of the Land Ministry of Justice, the organization of German courts is continuing on a local basis. Seventy-seven Amtsgerichte are now operating, a substantial increase over the last report received.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: In Landkreis TRAUNSTEIN, the Amtsgerichte have been instructed to make such changes in the Handelsregister (Commercial Register) as are necessary to reflect the changes in the

management of businesses as decided by the Property Control Officer.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN UND OBERPFALZ: During the last week in September the Amtsgericht at REGENSBURG tried seventeen cases. Nine of the accused were found guilty and sentences were imposed ranging from three weeks to three months. Ten other criminal matters were handled. Eighty-three are awaiting trial. Twenty-one civil matters and 56 non-contentious matters were handled.

Western Military District

GREAT HESSE: The local court for Landkreis MARBURG (Regierungsbezirk KASSEL) will be headed by a former professor at the University. The Oberstaatsanwalt has also been appointed; his court was scheduled to open for business in mid-October. The Landgericht at KASSEL will be opened as soon as the building in which it is to be housed has been completely repaired. A heavy docket is anticipated. The Amtsgericht at MELSUNGEN was formally opened 7 October.

During the week ending 6 October the Amtsgericht from Landkreis ERBACH (Regierungsbezirk HESSEN) was primarily concerned with inheritance investigations, appointment of guardians, and publications of wills. A few cases involving purchase of land were also brought before the court.

All the courts of Landkreis BERGSTRASSE are now functioning. Acute shortages of qualified personnel are attributable to the fact that many prisoners of war have not yet returned to the Kreis.

In Landkreis OFFENBACH, during the week ending 6 October, fourteen criminal cases were tried, 34 civil cases were disposed of and sixteen were investigated. The latter have not yet been brought to trial because of lack of evidence.

BREMEN Sub-District: Eighty-three lawyers and notaries have submitted new Fragebogen. As a result, fifteen of these have been dismissed from practice, and nine were denied admission to practice. During the week ending 3 October the Landgericht disposed of twenty criminal cases involving embezzlement and theft. The Amtsgericht at ELSFLETH disposed of seven civil cases. The local court at OSTERHOLZ-SCHARMBECK handled 23 non-contentious matters, primarily concerned with probate and cancellation of mortgages. The President of the Landgericht of WESERMÜNDE was dismissed because of concealed nazi affiliations. A successor was appointed.

U. S. Sector, BERLIN: The reorganization of the German court system in BERLIN is proceeding satisfactorily. Selection of qualified

officials and judges for positions in the courts is under way.

PRISONS

Eastern Military District

Two prison wardens were removed from office because of former Nazi affiliations. In order to effect an economy of personnel, fuel, and equipment, consolidations are being effected in four prisons in the area. The AUGSBURG prison, which was severely damaged, has been closed and long-term prisoners have been transferred to the KAISHEIM Zuchthaus. The women inmates at LIBENAU are being transferred to the women's prison at AICHACH, northwest of MUNICH. The LIBENAU prison is a minimum security institution for minor offenders. The prisoners remaining there are engaged in extensive gardening and reforestation programs, which have been in operation since 1936.

A survey of three of the major penal institutions in BAVARIA has been made by a representative of the Public Health Branch of the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone). Sanitary and health conditions were found to be good. At the boys' reformatory NIEDERSCHÖNFELD the diet and sanitary conditions were found to be only fair; the hospital shows very marked neglect. Recommendations were made to the director and to the Prison Officer of the Legal Branch of this headquarters.

Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN: A conference was held on the prisons in the area and reports on policy and the transfer of prisoners were received.

An inspection of the Strafgefängnis STARDELHEIM revealed that: the whole capacity of the prison was 932 (present population, 798); there are 59 male employees and 27 female employees, all of whom have been screened and vetted; sanitation and other conditions of the prison were excellent; guards have been armed since 27 September; the prison arsenal is equipped with carbines, rifles and pistols; a large van is available for transfer of prisoners; prison records are intact; there is a hospital having 100 beds and a good supply of drugs on hand; prison industries are in operation, making paper bags and bricks. Other activities of the institutions are a garden, laundry, tailor shop, carpentry shop and a small printing shop. All bomb damage to the buildings has been repaired.

Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBERPFALZ: A Polish national escaped from the DINGOLFING prison. He was being held on an assault charge with a deadly weapon.

Western Military District

GREAT HESSE: The Frauenzuchthaus at ZIEGENHAIN (Regierungsbezirk KASSEL) now

has 75 inmates. Conditions in the prison are good, and its administration satisfactory.

There were two jail breaks in the Regierungsbezirk during the week ending 2 October, one at FULDA involving a Pole who was awaiting trial for illegal possession of firearms, and the other at WITZENHAUSEN, where two Germans escaped from the city jail after sawing through the barred windows of their cell.

In OFFENBACH (Regierungsbezirk HESSEN) 171 prisoners were in the city jail in the last week of September, including 20 prisoners out on bail.

A conference was held between Military Government Officers and the Amtsgericht of Landkreis ALSFELD, under whose jurisdiction the HOMBURG prison lies, at which was decided that the prison is superfluous both for civilian and military purposes. Permission to close it will be referred to higher civilian headquarters for approval.

The WETZLAR prison has 75 inmates; conditions and administration are both excellent. The congested condition at the WITZENHAUSEN prison is being relieved; an annex is being constructed to handle prisoners incarcerated by German courts, so that they may be kept separate from those received from Military Government Courts.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: The Zuchthaus at BRUCHSAL and the Strafgefängnis at MANNHEIM are to be retained as active prisons to take care of an anticipated increase in prison population during the coming winter.

BREMEN Sub-District: At the end of October there were 473 prisoners held in prisons awaiting trial. Sixteen prisoners were released by the German Boards of Review. Four Allied nationals (three Poles and a Russian), detained in the Gerichtsgefängnis awaiting trial, escaped. The reason given for the escape was that there was an insufficient number of guards. To relieve this situation, all cases in which accused prisoners have received sentences of two months or more will, in the future, be transferred to OSLEBLHAUSEN Prison. As a result of the denazification program, six of the thirteen employees at OSLEBSHAUSEN Prison have been relieved, four of them leading officials. This brings the total number of discharges in the prison personnel to 77. As of 8 October, there were 252 prisoners being held in police jails in BREMEN awaiting trial. In WESERMÜNDE there were 39 prisoners being held for trial before Military Government courts, and 57 prisoners being held for trial before German courts.

U. S. Sector, BERLIN: A check of the jails showed that in Verwaltungsbezirk STEGLITZ there are temporary accommodations in neighborhood jails for approximately fifteen people, but overnight accommodations for prisoners is limited to about half this number.

Public Safety

Police

Police agencies report that with the approaching winter season, shortages of food and clothing have led to an increase in thefts. Difficulty has been experienced with tactical troops on the identification of civilian drivers, which makes it imperative that drivers have proper passes and that their vehicles be fully licensed. A marked reduction in crime has been reported in areas where police are armed. There are nineteen recognized police training schools throughout the U.S. Zone operated by German personnel under the supervision of U.S. Public Safety Officers. With the denazification of government employees virtually completed in many areas, efforts have been turned to the screening and investigation of private industry. Priority has also been given to the screening of Groups of the Inland Water Transportation Service. In the last four-week period, more than 135,000 Fragebogen were processed, whereas 195,000

Fragebogen were processed during the preceding three-month period.

Fire

Fire drills are now a regular procedure in most of the German Fire Departments. A few volunteer fire departments have reported that they have not been holding training drills since the occupation, because of fear or interference by occupation troops. The shortage of gasoline and oil for use in the fire trucks continues to hamper the Fire Services. Plans have been made to send key members of volunteer Fire Departments to train at the drill school of the nearest professional Fire Department and then return and conduct training in their own departments. Except at Frankfurt, where are eighteen members of volunteer departments from Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL, these plans have not been put into practice because most City Fire Departments have an enormous training job of their own to do in training replacements for members dismissed in the denazification program.

Finance

Currency and Banking

Deposits again exceeded withdrawals in almost all of the U.S. Zone, after several weeks during which several areas had reported a reversal in trend. Only in the BREMEN Sub-District, where withdrawals exceeded deposits by RM 9 million for the week ending 2 October, and in Regierungsbezirk MAINFRANKEN, where the withdrawal-deposit ratio remained "unfavorable", were withdrawals in excess of deposits. In BAVARIA, however, deposits are generally exceeding withdrawals. For the week ending 21 September, NÜRNBERG reported total deposits of RM 12.6 million, withdrawals of RM 6.6 million, and cash on hand of RM 9.5 million.

In GREAT HESSE, after three consecutive weeks of excess withdrawals, banks in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN reported deposits in excess of withdrawals by RM 2.9 million for the week ending 22 September. Deposits totaled RM 11.2 millions; withdrawals, RM 8.8

million; and cash on hand at the close of the week, RM 105 million. In Regierungsbezirk KASSEL, the deposit-withdrawals condition during the same period was so improved that withdrawal restrictions, previously reimposed, were removed, except for those applying to savings banks, which continued to show a sizeable excess of withdrawals, amounting to RM 885,000 as against deposits of RM 51,000. In NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN, excess withdrawals in the MANNHEIM banks were more than counterbalanced by increased deposits elsewhere in the State, cash balances in HEIDELBERG banks increased by RM 5 million during the week ending 4 October.

Financial Institutions

MUNICH mortgage banks report that farmers are paying off their mortgages very rapidly, and that new mortgage loans are almost impossible to make. The money for repayment of mortgages is allegedly derived from black

market sales of farm produce. In BREMEN, twenty banks reported on 30 September total unblocked demand deposits of RM one billion, unblocked time deposits of RM 464 million, and blocked deposits of RM 288 million. To relieve the acute postage stamp shortage, the Currency Section for Germany recently distributed stamps totalling RM 1½ million in value to the Reichsposts in KARLSRUHE, STUTTGART, MUNICH, and FRANKFURT.

Public Finance

Comprehensive data on the current status of public finance in the U.S. Zone are not available, but scattered and incomplete information reveals large deficits as public revenues continue to lag far behind pre-war levels. The efficiency of tax-collection agencies has been somewhat impaired in some areas, but the problem is being solved rapidly in most instances.

In MANNHEIM, the City Treasurer estimates that revenues from ground and trade taxes will amount to RM 3 or 4 million for the calendar year 1945, compared to receipts of RM 31 million in 1944. Total current monthly revenues for the city are approximately RM 1 million less than expenditures. Diminished revenues and increased relief costs account for the bulk of the deficit. Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN will operate with a deficit of RM 59.3 million for the calendar year 1945 according to the estimate of the Regiergungsdirector. Estimated total expenditures, including occupation costs, amount to RM 146 million, and estimated income to RM 87.3 million. In NÜRNBERG, ordinary receipts of RM 3 million during August left a deficit for the month of RM 1.5 million, excluding extraordinary expenditures of RM 1 million for occupation costs, and costs of displaced persons and refugee camps for which the city expects reimbursement from the State Government.

On 1 October the Ministry of Finance of NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN assumed responsibility for the operation of all State Tax Offices and former Reich Tax Offices in the State. In WIESBADEN, the city has resumed payment on bonds of the 1928 class, due for redemption on 1 October 1945, and on certain other classes of bonds.

In BERLIN, an increase of the betting tax from fifteen to 30 per cent was recently approved after examination of local race-track figures disclosed daily wagers totalling as much as RM 4 million. Approval was also granted BERLIN authorities to extend a credit from city funds for the reconstruction of churches

within the city. These loans are to be repaid from receipts of the church tax.

Occupation expenses for the BREMEN Sub-District for the month of September totalled RM 10.5 million. Total occupation expenditures to date for the Sub-District are in excess of RM 15 million.

Denazification

Final tabulation of the results of denazification in FRANKFURT discloses that of 5,944 persons employed by financial institutions at the time of occupation, 1,660 were removed from their positions because of their nazi affiliations, and 4,284 were approved for employment. Of those removed, 1,327 were in a mandatory-removal category, while 333 in the discretionary-removal category. Of the removed employees, 78 had been in the office of the City Treasurer, 390 in the Reich Financial agencies, 835 in the banks of the city, and 357 in the insurance companies and agencies.

Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control

In an effort to increase the effectiveness of the blocking control measures instituted by Military Government, all financial institutions in FRANKFURT have been required to receive the following certificate from their customers: "I hereby certify that I have not been removed from my position by orders of Military Government, and that I am not otherwise a person subject to Military Government Law No. 52 or General Order No. 1". If the bank customers are willing to execute this certificate, and if the bank has no independent knowledge that these customers are subject to the aforementioned laws, such customers may be treated as unblocked persons. Banks are required to block the accounts of customers who refuse to execute the certificate, and to transmit their names to the local Reichsbank for appropriate action.

Property Control

Properties taken into control by NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN Property Control Section totalled in value approximately RM 4 million during the week ending 7 October. They included DAF apartment buildings, a synagogue confiscated by the nazis under the "Aryanization" laws, nazi inland shipping concerns, art objects and manuscripts in safety deposit boxes, and extensive stores of drugs and cosmetics.

Public Health

Communicable Diseases

Communicable-disease incidence remained relatively unchanged in the U.S. Zone during the past week. Diphtheria and typhoid fever continue prevalent. Cases and deaths for the weeks ending 1, 14, 21, and 28 September are shown in Appendices "A", "B", "C", and "D" respectively. Case rates are listed in Appendix "E".

No more large outbreaks of typhoid fever have been reported in BAVARIA. Sporadic cases were reported during the week in all Regierungsbezirke.

There has been an outbreak of typhoid fever in Landkreis TRAUNSTEIN (Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN) believed to be milk-borne. Three positive and 55 suspected cases have been reported. Measures have been taken to bring it under control, including rigid control of the dairies.

Tuberculosis control remains unsatisfactory. In Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, inadequate bed space for isolation and treatment of this disease presents a serious problem, particularly with overcrowding of the civilian population. Interviews with members of the medical profession attest to the need for an improvement in the quality and quantity of currently-available food. Convalescence in hospitals is prolonged by the present inadequate diet.

A persistently high diphtheria incidence remains the only communicable disease problem in the BREMEN Sub-District.

Venereal Disease: A "Notice to the Public" on the subject of venereal-disease control among the civilian population of Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN has been forwarded to all detachments for reproduction in English and German and display in all public places.

Venereal-disease control measures have been generally effective in Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN. Case-finding shows marked improvement. The venereal-disease center in MANNHEIM City Hospital began using penicillin in treatment of refractory gonorrhea in women, under direction of Military Government. It is anticipated that this measure will greatly assist the control of chronic carriers.

In BAVARIA the highest incidence of venereal disease is in Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTELFRANKEN, while rates have decreased sharply in Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN. The latter is attributed to the venereal-disease controls and anti-venereal disease programs. Changes are being made in various Kreise to improve venereal-disease detention hospital

facilities with the least possible interference with regular hospital facilities.

Nutrition

Nutrition continues below satisfactory levels throughout the U.S. Zone, with improvement being noted in some areas. A sampling of 100 employed men seeking passage across the RHINE revealed 87 per cent to be underweight.

The nutrition of the civilians was brightened recently by an improvement in transportation, which has facilitated the shipment of potatoes into the MANNHEIM and HEIDELBERG areas. Accordingly, there will be a probable increase in the caloric intake. Fats and protein continue scarce. Although serum protein studies do not show changes beyond the normal variations, it is likely that it is at the expense of other tissue protein. No vitamin deficiencies have been reported, but physicians report edema of the extremities as becoming more frequent.

In Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL, the caloric value of the ration issued to normal consumers increased from 1217 to 1249 calories. Approximately one per cent of the population, chosen at random, was weighed during the previous week, with a finding of an average weight below normal standard of five to twenty pounds, as follows:

	Men	Women
Age: 20 — 39	Average Weight 143 lbs.	124
40 — 59	138.4	120.3
60 & over	135	116.6

Hospitals

Some additional hospital space is becoming available throughout the area, with the closing out of prisoner-of-war hospitals. At TRIESDORF (Regierungsbezirk OBER- UND MITTELFRANKEN) a 200-bed hospital has been vacated. It will probably be established as a venereal-disease detention hospital and as an auxiliary to the City Hospital at ANSBACH. At ENGELTHAL (Landkreis HERSBRUCK), a 250-bed hospital has been vacated by an American hospital unit which had been using it as quarters. As soon as the equipment can be replaced, this hospital is to be set up as a tuberculosis hospital for the Regierungsbezirk.

The fuel supply for hospitals continues to be a problem and promises to become more acute as winter advances.

Medical Supplies

In general, the medical supply situation remains satisfactory. Medical supplies that were

formerly obtainable only from captured German stocks are now increasingly obtainable through normal civilian trade sources.

The increase in the production of insulin in Regierungsbezirk OBERBAYERN has made it possible to allocate 50 per cent more for October over that distributed in the Regierungsbezirk for the preceding month.

In Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL, a temporary easing of the shortage of packaging glass has resulted with the obtaining of a fair amount of medical glassware from CEM HOCHSTADT. At the same time, efforts are being continued to have empty bottles returned to the pharmaceutical firms for refilling. The lack of ampoules and vials prevents proper distribution of drugs, even if drug-manufacturing facilities are available. An attempt is being made to obtain pasteboard containers for solid and semi-solid drugs and drug preparations.

Sanitation

Environmental sanitary conditions vary throughout the U. S. Zone from satisfactory to very unsatisfactory.

Prevalence of lice, flies, rodents, and other pests is still a negligible factor in Regierungsbezirke WIESBADEN and KASSEL. Infestation has been found among persons in transit who are lodged temporarily in refugee stations.

Surveys in MANNHEIM indicate an average of three persons per room. In consequence of this overcrowding and an expected increase in infestation diseases, arrangements have been made to open a dusting school, and to instruct personnel in each Kreis, in Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN in the use of DDT. It is estimated that 50 per cent more than the normal population are sheltered in HEIDELBERG, without an increase in dwelling units. In addition, this area is heavily billeted with U. S. troops. Chlorine has been available for MANNHEIM to provide for continuous chlorination of its water supply.

Medical Education

In Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN, representatives of schools of nursing have been instructed in the method of applying for and preparations necessary for the reopening of schools. Files are being completed on nurses, midwives, and medical social workers. Plans have been made for a meeting of directors of schools of nursing and the public health officials. A system of medical temporary licensure is being set up for professional groups. Surveys in the Landesbezirk area

reveal the following medical professional personnel in the area:

Physicians	566
Dentists & Zahnärzte	236
Veterinarians	23
Pharmacists	52
Nurses (all categories incl. social workers)	1569
Midwives	391

Nursing

Surveys of the nursery and midwifery services were conducted in Kreise OBERTAUNUS, RHEINGAU and LIMBURG (Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN). A nursing school at the city hospital in BAD HOMBURG was ordered closed and information was given on the proper procedure for reopening of the school. During the week, five other nursing schools were also closed pending investigation of teaching staffs. Two of these will be reopened in the near future. Four schools of nursing were discovered still operating in Regierungsbezirk SCHWABEN which were also closed.

Infant Mortality Trends

BERLIN

Infant Death Rate Per 100 Live Births.

Month	1942	1943	1944	1945
July	4.8	5.3	7.1	65.8
August	5.9	6.0	11.1	50.1

BERLIN

Births, Birth Rate, Deaths.

Period	No. Live Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 population	No. Infant Deaths within one year
1942			
July	5467	14.6	293
August	5515	14.7	359
1943			
July	5428	16.3	302
August	3896	12.5	335
1944			
July	1879	8.4	188
August	1971	8.4	251
1945			
July	2684	9.0	1771
August	2866	10.0	1448

Regierungsbezirk HESSEN

Infant Deaths

Landkreis	1938 (1st 6 months)	1944 (1st 6 months)	1945 (1st 6 months)
BERGSTRASSE	41	—	68
GROSS-GERAU	16	13	40
GIESSEN	19	34	47
OFFENBACH	49	42	180

Public Welfare

Public Assistance

Personnel: Replacements in the City Welfare and Youth Offices in WIESBADEN are being found among older social workers who lost their jobs in 1933 because of their opposition to national socialism. Their efficiency at the present time is somewhat less than that of the dismissed employees but efforts are being made to orient them.

The new employees in the MUNICH Welfare Department are being trained in special courses to acquaint them with welfare work. In addition, they are doing practice work in the branch Welfare Offices.

Clothing: A survey made in BAVARIA indicates that clothing reserves are low, but extensive use can be made of dyed Wehrmacht material. All agencies have been encouraged to launch an immediate appeal to collect clothing to meet anticipated winter needs.

Child and Youth Welfare

Thirty children in MUNICH under the auspices of the Austrian Youth Welfare bureaus, were turned over to the Austrian Aid Center, which, in cooperation the Red Cross, will return them to AUSTRIA. Negotiations are now under way to return 173 to their parents in AUSTRIA or to educational institutions.

Juvenile Delinquency: During the week ending 4 October, fourteen juvenile offenders were sentenced in two sessions of the MUNICH Juvenile Court. In these cases the Youth Welfare Bureau carried out the correctional measures.

The German Welfare official assigned to the Military Government Juvenile Court in MUNICH has reported on twenty cases, including information on home and education backgrounds and recommendations for correctional measures to be taken.

Delinquency Prevention Program: A youth group (aged 16-19) has been organized in Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBER-PFALZ. Their programs include athletic and cultural activities as well as information about unions in a democracy, inasmuch as they are all apprentices and the organization is a youth auxiliary of the Trade Union Council.

In several Kreise of Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, progress has been made in the organization of youth activities. Local clergymen and school officials have been requested to find leaders for youth clubs, which are to be patterned somewhat after the American Boy Scouts.

Representatives of military government, the chaplain of the 84th Infantry Division, and leading educators and churchmen of MANNHEIM met to work out a youth program in Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN.

Private Agencies

Red Cross: The following are the current activities of the Red Cross in FRANKFURT:

Fifteen First-Aid Stations now taking care of up to 1500 emergencies every day.

Ambulance Service.

Soup kitchens serving 12,000 meals daily.

Mother and baby rest rooms in the railroad stations.

Housing for travelers overnight.

Register and search for missing persons.

Two hospitals run by Red Cross personnel.

Training and supervising nurses.

A kindergarten.

Their future plans include a large-scale search for missing persons.

Other Private Agencies: Landkreis WALDECK approved a private welfare agency of the church leaders to collect money to buy artificial limbs for German veterans.

All local welfare committees in Landkreis ANSBACH recently formed to take up collections to assist crippled soldiers, former concentration camp inmates, etc., have been incorporated into the Krankenhilfswerk in order to prevent duplication of activities and centralize appeals for funds.

Refugees

The following information was secured from a survey conducted by the BREMEN Wohlfahrtsamt on civilian refugees who registered for temporary care in BREMEN during the last half of September:

1,226 Persons registered,

1,083 came from Russian Zone of Occupation,

51 came from U.S. and British Zone of Occupation.

92 Point of origin not ascertained.

58.8% were men

32.9% were women

8.3% were children

19.3% Occupationally skilled workmen

14.3% Housewives

9.3% Commercial employees

9.3% Peasants

7.3% Unskilled Workers

5.0% Students.

Persecuted Persons

The WIESBADEN Office for aid to persecuted persons has been authorized to give assistance to Polish Jews living in WIESBADEN on 15 September, and who are now awaiting permission to go to PALESTINE. Any coming after that date must secure approval from

Military Government before taking up residence.

Special relief payments to former inmates of Concentration Camps in one Landkreis of Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN - OBER-PFALZ were discontinued in order to discourage an influx of applicants from other areas not providing such payments.

Economics: German Agencies Conference

On October 10, 11 and 12, a conference was held between the offices of the Economics Branch, this headquarters, the officers of the Offices of Military Government for the German States and the Regional German governmental officials in the following fields:

- Food and Agriculture
- Industrial Production
- Distribution, Trade and Allocation
- Coal
- Price Control
- Labor and Social Insurance
- Regional Statistics
- Public Utilities.

The purpose of the conference was to permit a discussion between the German officials and the U.S. officers on common problems in the three States. It was also intended to encourage the German officials to discuss their problems among themselves.

After an introductory meeting, the officials present were divided into committees, representing their functional specialties. They met together with U.S. officers and in private sessions in order to prepare recommendations and suggestions on possible improvements in the operation of German economic agencies. The recommendations are being prepared for publication.

Upon the completion of the committee meetings, a combined meeting was held at which the denazification of industry and the interpretation of Military Government Law 8 was discussed. It was followed by questions on the part of the German officials regarding the implementation of the directive.

Before termination of the conference there was a final joint meeting at which the various committees made their reports. Closing statements were made at which both the U.S. officers and the German officials expressed their approval of the results achieved by the

conference, and their desire to have further meetings of a similar nature.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Representatives of Food and Agriculture discussed in detail the food position in the U.S. Zone and the conditions under which the target ration established by Military Government can be maintained.

The ration standard established by Military Government on 8 September authorized a ration for normal consumers over eighteen years of age of 1350 calories per day. However, existing supplies in the U.S. Zone will make it possible to supply only 1,000 calories per person for the food year ending 1 August 1946.

From this the German experts concluded that food requirements for the whole population can only meet in future if there is centralized planning by the German agencies concerned, if not on a national level, at least on a Zonal level.

Full concurrence was reached on the point that food rations should be uniform throughout the U.S. Zone. Uniform rations have been ordered by Military Government beginning with the 81st rationing period. It was believed, however, that uniform ration cards cannot be used until the 48th ration period, since ration cards have already been printed through the 83rd ration period.

INDUSTRY

Meetings with the representatives of the German agencies were largely concerned with current field reporting and the preparation and forwarding of information on the forthcoming industrial survey. Forms were reviewed in detail, pointing out the statistics required and the meaning and use of each caption and

line. It was agreed generally that there should be an adequately and capably staffed statistical office in each State, to which requirements for statistics would be directed and from which the required data would be obtained promptly, and in the manner directed.

TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION

Two sessions attended by members of the Regional Economic Offices were devoted to discussion, exchanges of views, and dissemination of information concerning rationing and distribution of consumer's goods. Since the Economic Offices are responsible in the above-mentioned fields, this opportunity was taken to reiterate and clarify the policies and regulations published by this headquarters. These sessions provided a source of information on organization, methods, and means employed by them in accomplishing the aims of an efficient system of rationing and distribution.

A clarification of intrazonal trade emphasized that Military Government approval is required only for the items of solid fuel, and petroleum, oil and lubricants, and that such approval can be given only by this headquarters. Control of trade and commerce in all other items, whether raw materials, semi-finished or finished, is the responsibility of the Regional Economic Offices. It was stressed that the Economic Offices should impose only such restrictions as might be required to prevent the breakdown of rationing and allocation programs in the U. S. Zone.

Some representatives did not seem fully aware of the overall responsibilities placed upon the Regional Economic Offices by directive "German Economic Control Agencies," USFET, AG 014.1-1 (Germany) GE, August 1945, and other directives based thereon. The functional scope of the Economic Offices, especially the Regional Offices, has been enlarged greatly by the assumption of control functions previously exercised by the "Fachgruppen", "Wirtschaftsgruppen", "Kartells", and other prohibited organizations. In this connection, the representatives emphasized the personnel problem arising from denazification.

The representatives were aware of rationing and distribution problems which have been reported by lower levels of Military Government. In the problem of controlling the issue of purchase permits to displaced persons not in camps, and migratory German civilian population, the representatives suggested a special Ration Card for such persons, whereby each purchase would be properly recorded and multiple purchasing in different localities eliminated.

The problem of inequitable distribution between urban and rural areas, namely that rural districts feel discriminated against because they receive very little clothing, shoes, leather, etc., against the food, hides, wood and other products of local industry which they are required to furnish to urban districts, was also discussed.

In general, the German rationing and distribution programs are functioning satisfactorily, although the quantities of goods available are seriously inadequate. The increasing need for direct communication between the German Regional Economic Offices by means of conferences such as this was frequently mentioned. This would facilitate coordination of policies and regulations.

Compare
next
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This meeting resulted in agreement on important points. The heads of all Price Control Offices in the U. S. Zone recommended adoption of a new and strict price increase policy; re-examination of the subsidy policy; energetic denazification and search for qualified new personnel; use of citizens' advisory committees; and monthly co-ordinating meetings, the first to be held at STUTTGART in November.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC OFFICES

Several meetings were held during the conference with Regional Military Government Officers and representatives of German statistical and economic agencies. The purpose of these meetings was to determine the present organizational and functional status of Regional statistical agencies, and to outline plans for future activities and operations.

The meetings and committee reports established the following facts relative to the organizational status of the German statistical agencies in the three States of the U. S. Zone:

BAVARIA: There is a well-organized and functioning Regional statistical agency in MUNICH under the direction of the Minister of the Interior. This agency employs approximately 300 persons.

NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN: There is a Regional statistical agency in STUTTGART which is not operating at present because of the removal of a number of key officials. Technical staffs and records are available. Trained scientific statisticians are needed to get the agency working again.

There is a statistical agency in KARLSRUHE for the Landesbezirk NORTH BADEN. This agency is operating with a staff of 32 employees. The director of this agency is now serving as Minister of the Interior.

GREAT HESSE: There is no Regional statistical agency in existence for this State. There is a small statistical agency in DARMSTADT for Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, a small statistical office in KASSEL, and a recently-created committee for Food and Agricultural Statistics for all of GREAT HESSE in HÖCHST.

Regional statistical agencies in NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN and GREAT HESSE will be set up on a functioning basis immediately. In order to activate a Regional agency for NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN in STUTTGART and to organize a Regional statistical agency for GREAT HESSE in WIES-

BADEN on a uniform organization status, the following plan has been agreed upon:

The Bavaria statistical agency has agreed to furnish two groups of three or four highly-qualified specialists on a temporary basis for three months to take charge of the activation of a NORTH WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN statistical agency and of the organization of a GREAT HESSE statistical agency.

Existing statistical officers in these States

will be brought together and used insofar as possible in establishing the Regional organization.

It was the unanimous opinion of both Military Government and German representatives that the Regional statistical agencies are not to be under the jurisdiction or supervision of any single portfolio. The scope of activities of Regional statistical agencies exceeds that of any particular portfolio, should therefore be directly responsible to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Food and Agriculture

TENTATIVE IMPORTED FOOD REQUIREMENTS

Based on a population of four million self-suppliers and fourteen million non-self suppliers for the period through June 1946, requirements to supplement indigenous food in order to produce a 2,000-calorie diet for German non-farm population and a 2,300 calorie diet for displaced persons are estimated as follows in metric tons:

Item	For German Non-Farm Population	For Displaced Persons	Total
Bread grains	495,000	13,100	508,100
Sugar	81,400	1,165	82,565
Pulses	143,250	1,165	144,415
Fats	36,000	1,165	37,165
Milk, dried	6,350	390	6,740
Milk, evaporated	0	390	390
Eggs, dried	0	390	390
Canned Meat	0	2,350	2,350
Coffee	0	305	305
	762,000	20,420	782,420

These figures do not allow for anticipated movements of two million Germans from the eastern areas, and are therefore subject to revision. Food and Agriculture officials feel that the total imported food required to include the needs of the first half of this planned movement, will approach one million tons for this period.

CONTROL OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION AT THE SOURCE

The necessity for distributing food on an equitable basis becomes a military task if

maldistribution results in immobilizing heavy workers. Of 292 dock workers examined by medical officers at BREMEN, 85 per cent were found unfit for heavy dock work. Of 252 other workers examined, one-third were found unfit for any work. In a Europe needing reconstruction, a primary need is that the physical strength of its workers be adequate for the task. Uniformity of rations has been ordered but is not approached as yet in the U. S. Zone. Potatoes have been close to spoiling in the country areas, and some people in FRANKFURT have been without them for weeks. Meat has been adequate to meet the ration in the MUNICH region, and yet bread has been short in STUTTGART. Under ordinary conditions suffering would result from these facts but in the face of a winter without coal, the consequences for Europe may be disastrous if more direct military supervision is not instituted. In Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, milk delivery daily averages were doubled after surprise inspections were made. This increased military vigilance at the source may be the way to prevent a crisis in distribution until the revival of the manufacture of consumer goods automatically attracts food to the cities.

MARKET DELIVERY QUOTAS

German Regional Food Offices have been directed to establish delivery quotas for bread grains and potatoes as follows in thousands of metric tons:

Crop	Period	Bavaria Württemberg, Hesse Baden	North	Great	Total
Wheat	Through Dec. 1945	225.5	70.2	78.7	374.4
	Jan. Feb.				
	Mar. 1946	121.5	37.8	42.3	201.6
	Total	347.0	108.0	121.0	576.0
Rye	Through Dec. 1945	159.9	1.3	81.9	243.1
	Jan. Feb.				
	Mar. 1946	86.1	0.7	44.1	130.9
	Total	246.0	2.0	126.0	374.0
Barley	Through Dec. 1945	156.0	35.1	24.1	215.2
	Jan. Feb.				
	Mar. 1946	84.0	18.9	12.9	115.8
	Total	240.0	54.0	37.0	331.0
Potatoes	Through Dec. 1945	1201.0	311.0	491.0	2003.0
	20 Dec. 45 through Mar. 1946	495.0	78.1	139.0	713.0
	Total	1696.0	389.1	630.9	2716.0

The nazis were not usually successful in collecting the entire amount of the established quotes. Compliance is closely related with how accurately the quotas are established, and since quotas must be determined prior to the harvest, some variation is to be expected. Factors such as transportation difficulties, local labor shortages, lack of farm machinery and draft animals may affect deliveries adversely. In addition, farmers are still reluctant to trade farm produce for Reichsmark.

The German Regional Food Offices have been charged with the responsibility of seeing that established market delivery quotas are met. Under their direction, farmers associations (Bauernschaften) will be immediately responsible for supervising collections. The Farm Inspection Committees will go directly to the farm and collection points and make a physical check on the actual deliveries to prevent

leakages to unauthorized uses and channels of trade.

Military Government Detachments at Regierungsbezirk and Kreis level have been notified to take the necessary steps to see that quotas are met. Action will be taken against German officials and farmers who fail to enforce or deliver the required quotas of farm products.

EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTION

The rape-seed-oil extraction plant at WIESBADEN resumed operation in October for the first time since the occupation. In this plant, edible oil production may reach approximately 300 metric tons per week, most of which will go into the manufacture of margarine.

HOME PRESERVING

Throughout the U. S. Zone, stocks of home-preserved fruits and vegetables in German homes are far below those of last year. In Regierungsbezirk HESSEN, food stocks preserved for the winter are estimated to be 25 to 50 per cent of normal for the average German, with none preserved by the refugee. Container shortages, shortages of sugar and salt, as well as difficulty in obtaining the produce, have lowered the average. Stocks of Sauerkraut, a winter substitute for fresh vegetables, is estimated to be about 30 per cent of normal.

FARMERS GROUPS

Request has come from BAVARIA for permission to re-establish farmer groups (Bauernverbände) to represent the farmers before policy-making bodies. Such groups were abolished by the nazis. Since free discussion of the problems of any minority group is characteristic of a democracy, steps are being taken towards authorizing re-establishment of these organizations.

Trade and Commerce

Interzonal Trade

The volume of interzonal trade negotiated between the British Army of the Rhine and the Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) continues to rise because of the critical need of the items involved. In conjunction with a program being followed in the U.S. Zone of the conversion of 1000 coal burners in heating stoves to oil burners, it was found necessary to place orders in the British Zone for 75 tons of iron castings and 25 tons of synthetic rubber. The particular type of casting necessary was not in production in the British Zone and special approval was obtained to produce them. The synthetic rubber, called perbunan, was also procured and is at present in the process of delivery.

International Trade

The LUXEMBOURG Government has submitted to this headquarters a proposal by which it hopes to secure crank-case grinding machinery. It was at first believed that this

machinery could not be secured without new production, since it is precision machinery which it was not believed would be in excess in this area. However, such machinery exists in surplus quantity, and the LUXEMBOURG Government has offered to exchange steel for this equipment. The transaction will be concluded by determining the relative worth of the machinery and the steel, and by physically completing the exchange.

Administrative Difficulties of Local Price Officials

From time to time, complaints have been received that local German price officials are being hampered in their enforcement work by the insufficient allocations of motor transport and gasoline made to them. Military Government officers were advised to report any actual cases where black market operations were going unchecked because of a lack of transport.

Manpower

LABOR ALLOCATIONS

The great needs in FRANKFURT are for skilled workmen and all kinds of construction workers. Many manual laborers are needed in construction. While unemployment among manual laborers is almost non-existent, it is difficult to force skilled workers or office workers to enter this occupation. For the week ending 26 September, 415,988 persons were registered for employment in the U.S. Section, BERLIN, and unemployment of persons able to work reached the lowest level since the occupation.

The Military Government Detachment at MIESBACH has asked the prisoner-of-war camp authorities at BAD AIBLING for an additional 200 workers for the Hausham Coal Mine. The need at the mine is for experienced underground workers, and of the first 35 prisoners of war referred to the mine, only ten were sufficiently capable to be accepted for anything but surface work.

In WIESBADEN, as demands for civilian labor on military projects are diminishing, placements of workers in the wood-cutting and building trades are increasing. However, a shortage of skilled building tradesman exists.

LABOR RELATIONS

An application has been received for the approval of the formation of an organization in STRAUBING under the name of the Allgemeiner Freier Gewerkschafts-Bund. The sponsors plan to solicit members until a sufficient number have joined in any one trade to warrant petitioning Military Government for the formation of a separate member union. It is believed that this is the first application of its kind submitted. The Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) is seeking information as to whether this organization is complying with Military Government directives.

A total of 346 petitions for election of shop stewards has been received in FRANKFURT.

Elections have been held in 62 plants. In response to a petition signed by over 13,000 workers in NÜRNBERG, a trade union called the German Trade Union Federation has been officially recognized for this area. The special 25 per cent income tax has caused many workers to slow up or even quit their jobs rather than earning wages up to the taxable bracket. In REGENSBURG the workers are eagerly joining the union movement. Twenty-three

labor unions are being formed in many kinds of industries. Elections of shop stewards and organization of trade unions in WIESBADEN show a slow but steady development. Plans submitted by trade unions indicate a general willingness to clean out Nazi personnel and ideology. The unions also expressed their interest in the restoration of former union properties and funds confiscated by the Nazis.

Housing, Building Materials and Construction

Building Materials

Although hampered by coal supply, production of building materials in the U.S. Zone is continuing to receive great emphasis. Substantial increases in production are indicated as evidenced by an increase in availability of building materials for the civilian minimum shelter program. Although not sufficient to meet all military and civilian demands, a substantial portion of the requirements is being met.

Lumber: Lumber production in the Third Army Area for week ending 6 October amounted to 12,493 cubic meters. Production for week ending Sept 29 was 7,632 cubic meters. No figures are available for the Seventh Army Area at present.

Housing

In FRANKFURT approximately 173,000 persons will be without adequate winter housing. They are housed in suitable dwelling units but these units are not properly prepared for winter. Fifteen tons of aluminum wire for the manufacture of roofing nails has been obtained which should produce the equivalent of 25 tons of iron roofing nails. A great need for glass, roofing paper, tile, and other building materials still exists, although a slight improvement has been noted. There are approximately 33,000 persons in KASSEL living in houses not suited for

winter conditions. Building materials and the supply of building labor is inadequate and a critical situation will probably occur. In WIESBADEN the Army's plan to improve the winter accommodations of troops has adversely affected the civilian labor and materials supply. In BAVARIA the release of coal tends to alleviate the greatest obstacle to housing. The supply of roofing materials and construction laborers is limited because of the military demands. The housing shortage in the city of MUNICH remains extremely acute.

Pit Props

Total pit props produced in Third Army area for period 1-7 October amounted to 7,843 tons, compared with 8,035 tons produced during period 24-30 September.

Total pit props produced in Seventh Army area for period 1-7 October amounted to 5,313 tons, compared with 8,355 tons produced during period 24-30 September.

Transportation Corps reports a total of 6,400 tons moved for the period 10-16 October. Total tonnage moved for the period 1-9 October was 8,480 tons.

The 2nd Military Railways Service reports a total of 10,060 tons of pit props delivered in the RUHR for period 7-13 October. During period September 30 to October 6, 6,940 tons were delivered.

Public Utilities

Sewage

In BERLIN, work is continuing on the Berlinerstrasse Bridge over Telten Canal in TEMPELHOF to carry sewage mains transporting sewage to the city for treatment and disposal in the installation there. Similar accommodations will be made available when the Emil Schwetz Bridge in the LICHTERFELDE Area is repaired.

Repair work is now complete on larger and critical sewage mains in FRANKFURT. The number repaired, 22 (15 per cent of the approximately 150 damaged sewers), are now open and flowing. More sewers have been repaired in BREMEN, and work is continuing on 37 breaks; 586 known breaks are still to be repaired.

Water

In order to maintain a sufficient supply of chlorine and ammonia for the BERLIN municipal waterworks, military transportation was provided to assist in the hauling of these chemicals from BITTERFELD, near HALLE. The monthly supply of chlorine was raised from twelve to twenty tons to accumulate a stock and provide for a probable needed increase. The ammonia supply remained at seven tons per month. The BERLIN municipal waterworks has nearly 1200 wells for all its water plants. Of that number nearly 1000 are in operation, while 200 were damaged and are currently being repaired. In addition to this, new wells are being constructed to replace those that have just about worn out after ten to twelve years use.

Electrical Operating Data

Generation of electric power in U. S. Zone for the week ending 6 October (in megawatt hours):

	U. S. Zone	Bremen	Total
Hydro	67,899	—	67,899
Brown Coal	9,487	—	9,487
Stein Coal	206	1,269	1,475
Other	—	2,673	2,673
Total	77,592	3,942	81,534

Generation, consumption, imports, exports, of electric power in U. S. Zone for the week ending 6 October (in megawatt hours):

	U. S. Zone	Bremen	Total
Generation in Zone	77,592	3,942	81,534
Foreign Imports	6,514	—	6,514
Interzonal "incoming"	29,354	—	29,354

Gross Total	113,460	3,942	117,402
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Less:

Foreign Exports	560	—	560
Interzonal "outgoing"	13,835	155	13,990

Net total Consumed	99,065	3,787	102,852
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Consumption, receipt, and stocks on hand of fuel for electric power generation in U. S. Zone for the week of 6 October, in metric tons:

Type of Fuel	U. S. Zone	Bremen	Total
Brown Coal	32,100	—	32,100
Stein Coal	460	1,181	1,642
Oil	—	1,278	1,278

Received

Brown Coal	31,800	—	31,800
Stein Coal	367	2,046	2,413
Oil	—	945	945

On Hand

Brown Coal	12,610	—	12,610
Stein Coal	9,291	11,509	20,800
Oil	—	1,017	1,017

Plans were made to secure fuel from the British for the early operation of the Farge Power plant in order to ensure a continuous supply of power for the port of EMDEN.

Transportation

Vehicle Maintenance

Large stocks of captured automotive parts, now stored and withdrawn from use in the Western Military District, are to be reshipped to parts manufacturers or appropriate redistribution points.

The Theater Ordnance Officer has been requested to grant authorization for the mounting and use of wood-burning converters on U.S. military vehicles in use in the German transport service. No specific installations are now in prospect, but the very short supply of indigenous POL, together with the fact that supplementary issues of POL from U.S. Army stocks may not be sufficient, necessitates this action so that the converters can be used if the need arises.

It is planned to reprint in German for the use of German civilians ordnance parts catalogues and technical manuals covering U.S. vehicles in German transport.

Movements

Movement bids for November are: military approximately 52,000 tons, civilian 86,000

tons. Bidded capacity exceeded line capacities by 27,000 tons, necessitating revision of all bids.

Rail Facilities

The rehabilitation of the German railways, the rebuilding of bridges and maintenance of road beds continue. The greatest problem at this time is the excessive load to be carried with existing rolling stock, of which 33 per cent is unserviceable. Approximately 50 per cent of the serviceable freight equipment is of foreign ownership. Shortages of refrigerator cars hinder milk shipments and lack of high side gondolas hold back coal shipments. An inventory of all rolling stock in the U. S. Zone as of 1 October follows:

Locomotives

Serviceable	2702 (includes 143 U. S. engines stored)
Unserviceable	3229
Total	5931
% Unserviceable	54

Passenger Cars

	Day Trains	Dining	Sleeping	2—3—4 Axle	Misc.	Total
Serviceable	345	11	32	4580	3070	8038
Unserviceable	1824	79	109	7134	2725	11871
Total	2169	90	141	11714	5795	19909
% Unserviceable	84	88	77	61	47	60

Freight Cars

	Box	Refri- gerator	Gondo- las.	Flat Cars	Tank Cars	Misc.	Total
Serviceable	34,910	659	63,716	6,687	7,123	2,755	115,850
Unserviceable	22,625	226	20,047	1,794	1,968	1,470	48,130
Total	57,535	885	83,763	8,481	9,091	4,225	163,980
% Unserviceable	39	25	24	21	21	35	29

Coal Movements from the Ruhr

The RHINE is now completely open to water transportation all the way from ROTTERDAM to KARLSRUHE. Coal shipments from the RUHR should improve from the low point of 61 per cent and 66 per cent of allocations in September for the Western and Eastern Military Districts respectively almost all of which was carried by rail. 69,000

tons are programmed for October movement by water, and a part of this will move, with the prospect of moving all November water allocations. Cold weather begins to slow inland water movements about the middle of December, and usually diminishes water movements by about one-third until about the middle of March, when full activity is resumed. However, this year attempts will be made to maintain full movement over winter period.

Supply Control

Eastern Military District

The Third Army has indicated a requirement for 1,000,000 blankets for displaced persons, disarmed enemy forces and civilian detainees. Theater Service Forces has been directed to release 500,000, which represents the total Civil Affairs/Military Government stocks on the continent. Efforts are being made to cover the deficit.

Austria

Wheat shipments to Austria were 3804 net long tons for the week 1—7 October. Wheat/Flour items have been arriving as scheduled. Other food stuffs, which were behind schedule, will become current with the arrival of a special train from Marseilles.

Requirements for 200 DDT hand dusters and 60,000 cc typhus vaccine have been filled from U. S. Forces European Theater stocks.

Food

An estimate of imported food requirements through 30 June 1946 for United Nations displaced persons and the German civilian population has been submitted. It was requested that Theater Class I stocks be earmarked for Civil Affairs/Military Government requirements as they become surplus. This would obviate shipment to the Zone of Interior and eliminate the necessity of importing like items, thereby saving the double shipping and handling expense.

Medical Supplies

There were 1612.7 tons of DDT powder in Quartermaster Depots as of 1 September which is adequate for Theater requirements.

Imported Wheat and Flour

Total arrivals of wheat have not changed for the week ending 7 October.

Theater Service Forces was directed to call

forward 78,261 net long tons of wheat or equivalent in flour from the United States. This completes the wheat program for 1945, which includes requirements for the balance of 1945 and establishes a reserve of 275,000 tons.

Inventories of imported wheat, rye, and flour in the Military Districts as of 1 October follow: (The amounts of wheat, rye, and flour in the Districts are there for storage purposes only, and bear no relationship to any existing requirements or planned issues.)

(Net Long Tons)

Eastern Military District	Wheat	Rye	Flour
AICHACH	314	565	—
AUGSBURG	711	137	9,386
DACHAU	—	—	1,155
MARZFELD	27	10	457
MUNICH	15,152	2,392	4,152
NÜRNBERG	4,727	31	—
PASING	—	—	81
PLATTLING	642	—	—
REGENSBURG	—	—	217
ROSENHEIM	4,005	685	—
ZELL	—	—	29
Credit with Bavarian Food Office	—	5,520	—
Total Wheat/Flour/Rye	25,478	9,340	15,477

Western Military District

AALEN	2,093	—	—
GÖPPINGEN	3,118	—	—
DARMSTADT	—	—	1,616
FRANKFURT	18,483	732	—
GIESSEN	—	—	30,206
		(soya)	592
		(rye)	7
KASSEL	—	—	1,503
LUDWIGSBURG	766	—	—
MANNHEIM-HEIDELBERG	23,478	16,718	—
Q-509-A-2	—	—	17,507
		(soya)	229
ULM	—	—	25
Total Wheat/Flour/Rye	47,938	17,450	51,685

Industry

Each of the three States in the U.S. Zone has been given forms and a list of selected plants for a special survey and inventory to determine production capacity, plant value, and machinery and equipment inventory for reparations considerations.

A total of 731 plants are to be covered, which are estimated to represent well over 75 per cent of the total productive capacity of the metals, chemical, machinery and electrical manufacturing industries.

Special teams of technically qualified officers are now surveying the German government-owned, operated and financed plants which were devoted to the manufacture of war munitions and materials. This survey will determine the general-purpose machinery and laboratory equipment which may be adapted to peacetime production, and which is required for that purpose, so that it may be removed. The special machinery and equipment will be available for destruction, as will buildings and other facilities not required for military purposes.

General-purpose machinery and equipment removed from these plants will be offered for reparations if not required in plants approved for production for the civilian economy.

All German civil and military prison industries are now being inventoried by representatives of the Legal Branch, this headquarters. Most of these prisons maintained well-equipped shops, which produced a variety of items. Equipment not considered necessary will be removed and inventoried and reported to the Industrial Section, Economics Branch, this headquarters, for inclusion in industrial facilities available for reparations.

German personnel is lacking at strategic points and travel for organizational purposes is still difficult. Assembly of office equipment at State Capitals is also a problem.

A general consensus on the effects of the denazification of industry may be expressed as follows:

Slowing down of production averages about 50 per cent.

To present some shut-downs, management of factories has been taken over by officers and enlisted men pending selection and training of German personnel.

Heavy industries have suffered more than the lighter industries, which are more decentralized and replacement of essential management is more easily accomplished.

Forestry activity has been hard hit in some areas.

Specifically the effect is evidenced in failures of administrative procedures, lack of continuity of policies, procedures and organization, with a resultant increase in number of problems thrown back on Military Government for solution.

The following are plants authorized to resume production through 20 October, with indicated increase over the week ending 13 October:

	Number of Plants Percent		
	13 Oct.	20 Oct.	Increase
Electrical	95	106	11%
Petroleum (1)	8	8	—
Chemical (2)	266	297	9
Building Mat. & Construction (3)	867	972	12
Solid Fuels & Mining (4)	22	26	5
Machinery & Equip	167	207	24
Metal Industry	61	84	37
Consumers Goods (5)	497	561	12

(1) Includes 2 oil refineries.

(2) Includes 71 plants — soap and cleansing agents; 62 plants — lacquer, paints, varnishes, oils and glues.

(3) Includes 972 saw mills.

(4) Includes 17 coal mines.

(5) Includes 66 plants — leather soles, uppers and leather goods;

88 plants — clothing, trousers, raincoats, shirts, hats, coats and dresses;

67 plants — household wares, furniture and utensils.

Machinery and Equipments

Transportation

The effect of Military Government Law No. 8 is being felt in the automotive industry. The managing directors of Adam Opel AG and Daimler-Benz have been removed. Fifty or more key men, engineers, etc., of the Robert Bosch Co., STUTTGART, have been removed, which has resulted in severely handicapping operations of manufacturers in all the occupied zones of GERMANY. In addition to manufacturing parts for new production, motor transportation is to a large extent dependent on the output of this company for replacement parts.

The following plants are being operated by Military Railway Service in the Western Military District:

Henschel & Sohn, KASSEL: Production and Repair of Locomotives.

Gebrüder Crede & Co., KASSEL: Repair of Railway Cars

Weggman & Co., KASSEL: Repair of Railway Cars

Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, ESSLINGEN: Production of Locomotives and Cars, repair of Locomotives

Mayfarth Co., FRANKFURT: Repair of Railway Cars

Waggonfabrik, H. Fuchs, HEIDELBERG: Repair of Railway Cars.

Agricultural and Food Processing Equipment

The total number of known agricultural implement plants operating has increased from 157 to 177 during the past week. Of these, 84, or 42 per cent are in operation. There is little change in the production status.

Known food processing plants have in-

creased from 98 to 115 with 40, or 34 per cent now in operation.

Light Electrical Equipment

The principal plant of the Siemens & Halske Company at MUNICH, which normally employs 2,000, is at the present time in operation with approximately 750 employees, inclusive of administrative personnel and building rehabilitation workers. Manufacture at the present time includes telephone subscriber sets, telephone switchboards and parts.

The present employment in factories producing installation materials necessary for housing rehabilitation is approximately 2,000, or about 20 per cent of capacity. The production at the present time is dependent upon available stocks of parts and raw materials.

The manufacture of electrical motors of small and medium sizes, urgently required for essential industries and agriculture at the Siemens Schuckert plant at NEUSTADT is approximately 400 to 500 per month. Production eventually can be raised to approximately 1200 per month.

Heavy Electrical Equipment

Carbon brush and electrode production has increased approximately 25 per cent in the last month. Schunk and Ebe are employing about 300 people, Carbone A. G. about 175, Muschi and Co. about 50. Extensive repairs are necessary on the Muschi plant in NÜRNBERG. At present orders are exceeding capacity because of the lack of fuel and raw materials. Conradt is operating at a limited rate but expects to reach the 7500 ton-per-year rate for electrode needs of the chemical industry when fuel and raw material become available.

Transformer production is low, a few being produced by Siemens Schuckert Werks at NÜRNBERG. Brown Boveri are doing some repair work.

Metals, Coal and Mining

Metals

Pending a decision on the allocation of steel products to the U.S. Zone from the British Zone for the last quarter of 1945, the U.S. Zone has been authorized by the British to place orders up to a maximum of 10,000 tons of finished steel products from steel plants in the British Zone. All orders will be routed through a German organization set up by the British to receive and place orders.

Rolling-mill equipment being manufactured for the Haidhof Plant of MAXHUTTE, the only major steel plant operating in the U.S. Zone, was shipped to HAIDHOF from SEIGEN 18 October. Equipment will aid in increasing the output of urgently-needed sheet steel from this plant.

Coal and Mining

Difficulty continues in arranging for mine supplies from other Zones of Occupation, due to lack of definite policy or directives for movement of materials or for travel of Ger-

man mine personnel engaged in supply transactions.

The latest available data on coal production in the U.S. Zone are as follows in metric tons:

Brown Coal	Week Ending	
	Sept 22	Sept 29
Net Pithead Production	64,027	62,619
Used for energy distribution	26,654	25,697
Shipped to briquette plants	18,162	17,867
Available for distribution	17,496	17,345
Briquettes available for dist.	6,156	6,350

Stein and Pech Coal		
Net Pithead Production	25,469	25,404
Used for energy distribution	9,423	9,400
Shipped to briquette plants	200	215
Available for distribution	18,233	17,875
Briquettes available for dist.	281	296

An inquiry is being made into the possibility of receiving 10,000 tons of brown coal from CZECHOSLOVAKIA, January through March for the purpose of power generation at the ARZBERG power plant, situated near the CZECHOSLOVAKIA border and near the coal fields.

Chemicals

Rubber Products

Buna production will probably start in December at LUDWIGSHAVEN. Carbide is now being produced in the French Zone and present difficulty is in reconstructing the Butadiene plant. Minimum capacity at start of operation will be 500 tons for first month, with a goal of 1400 tons per month to be attained in the near future. Coat is still the main problem.

Six hundred tons of coal and 60 tons of rubber will be shipped to Peters Pneumatic at KLEIN ANHEIM for manufacture of belting for the SAAR.

Fertilizers

Liquid ammonia from the LUDWIGSHAVEN plant will be shipped to the HÖCHST plant for manufacture of ammonia sulfate fertilizer. Shipments at rate of about ten tons per day of nitrogen as ammonia, will start in December, if the French can get enough coal to operate their plant at the capacity rate of

200 tons per day. Shipments will increase to 40 tons per day in February.

Arrangements have been made to start moving 14,000 tons of coke from the RUHR to Trostber Cyanamid Fertilizer plant in November.

Insecticides

Transfer was approved of 450 tons of sulfur from Anorgana G. M. B. H. at GENDORF to Sud-chemie at KELHEIM for manufacture of carbon bisulfide insecticide.

Allocation of Chemicals

Release was approved of the following chemicals to French Zone:

100 kilos ethyl acetate	3 tons triethyl phosphate
3000 kilos manganese lactate	10 tons dismuls (for breaking petroleum emulsions)

1000 lbs liquid ammonia was located in Eastern Military District for BERLIN.

Consumer Goods

Ceramics

The estimated monthly coal requirements for the ceramics industry in the U.S. Zone are approximately 35,000 tons, based on the operation of the industry at five per cent of its capacity.

Industrial requirements are such that hard coal must be supplied in a ratio to brown coal of one to two. The use of hard coal is essential in attaining the high temperatures necessary in burning certain ware. The coal shortage has curtailed operations to the point where less than one per cent of the ceramics industry is in operation. Lack of fuel for space heating for drying purposes has resulted in the lay-off of laborers in the porcelain, which continues to operate its decorating departments with skeleton staffs.

A trade organization for the ceramic industry is being formed in BAVARIA. Membership in the organization is open to all manufacturers of the following ceramic products: porcelain and porcelain-like ware, earthen ware, pottery, floor and wall tile, stove tile, dental porcelain and abrasives. The organization will represent ceramics manufacturers' interests to the Local and Regional Governments in BAVARIA and is already working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Economics.

Oil

The following quantities of contaminated petroleum products, now in storage at ANTWERP, are being released to the U.S. Zone for civilian use (The use of these stocks will be charged against the Army allocations for civilian use):

100 octane gasoline	5000	gal. bulk storage
MT 80	17000	" " "
Diesel	34400	" " "
Asphalt	6150	" " "
Unidentified oil	5000	" " "
Fuel oil	12000	" " "
Fuel oil	13000	gal. in containers
Cyl oil	15600	" " "
Unidentified	4800	" " "
Diesel	4000	" " "

Arrangements have been made to supply Dismulgan, a de-emulsifying agent for crude oil which is urgently needed in the HANNOVER and HAMBURG oil fields.

Light Metals

Stove production has a high priority, and every effort is being made to assist manufac-

turers in this emergency program. The heater program is progressing satisfactorily and no further assistance is required.

Textiles

Warehouse space for 13,000 bales of cotton, received in MANNHEIM from excess stocks in FRANCE has been located in MANNHEIM and vicinity.

A conference was held of textile and clothing men at HEIDELBERG to formulate the organization of the Trade Associations for the Textile and Clothing Industry for the three States in the U.S. Zone.

Paper and Paper Products

Investigation was made of the Waldhof Kosteim Pulp and Paper Mill's problem of securing coal. It was found that both the Landwirtschaftsämter at WIESBADEN and Seventh Army Industry Branch are unable to secure enough coal to keep this plant in operation after 20 October.

Disposition of pulp and waste paper stocks found in captured enemy equipment stores in the Western Military District is being worked out and allocations made.

Printing

Upon the receipt of official orders allowing the formation of trade associations, were sent to the printers of FRANKFURT to meet for the purpose of establishing such an association in their industry. This will be the first association formed in this industry under the new ruling, and it is hoped that a procedure for forming other associations in other localities will be established to facilitate the forming of organizations throughout the three States in the U.S. Zone.

Footwear and Leather

Shortage of coal is felt by plants. Progress is being made by most plants, and in general a substantial increase in production is shown.

Considerable amounts of restricted leather are being used for unessential purposes, for manufacturing of purses, wallets, etc., thus endangering the program of filling military and essential civilian requirements and supplying leather-hungry liberated countries.

Requirements for Buna, used in the manufacture of sole material, has been requested from the British Zone, but allotments to the U.S. Zone are so small that there is danger of the shoe industry's being excluded entirely.

Requirements and Allocations

NOVEMBER POL ALLOCATIONS

POL Allocations from indigenous production and Military stocks for November follow in metric tons:

	Gasoline			Diesel Fuel		
	Indig- enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total	Indig- enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total
Railroads	378	—	378	589	—	589
Great Hesse	300	1,200	1,500	151	2,649	2,800
North-Württem- berg-Baden	123	852	975	100	1,900	2,000
Bremen						
Sub-District	300	—	300	700	—	700
Bavaria	424	3,076	3,500	1,873*	83*	1,956*
				200	4,644	4,844
U. S. Sector, Berlin	275	—	275	150	—	150
Total	1,800	5,128	6,928	3,763	9,276	13,039

	Kerosene			Tractor Fuel		
	Indig- enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total	Indig- enous Production	Mil. Stocks	Total
Railroads	—	263	263	—	—	—
Great Hesse	—	177	177	124	—	124
North Württem- berg-Baden	—	251	251	170	—	170
Bremen						
Sub-District	—	59	59	6	—	6
Bavaria	—	83*	83*	1,873*	—*	1,873*
		943	943	267		267
U. S. Sector, Berlin	—	17	17	—	—	—
Total	—	1,793	1,793	2,440	—	2,440

NOTE: *To be applied against Diesel fuel oil allocations.

NOVEMBER COAL ALLOCATIONS

Coal Allocations for November compared with October follow in metric tons:

	November		October	
	Military	Civilian	Total	Total
O. C. O. T.	326,400	—	326,400	352,577
Eastern Military				
District	65,900	280,000	345,900	324,000
Western Military				
District	87,100	335,500	422,600	372,300
USFET- HQ				
Comd	10,500	5,000	15,500	17,000
U. S. Sector,				
Berlin	14,800	99,000	113,800	95,000
Austria	12,500	47,500	60,000	60,000
Bremen				
Sub-District	35,500	63,000	98,500	90,700
Totals	552,700	830,000	1,382,700	1,311,577

Restitution Control

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

Arrangements have been made with appropriate NETHERLANDS authorities for the return of 26 highly-prized Dutch paintings now in GERMANY. Many high officials have been invited to the presentation ceremony at which the first restitution of looted NETHERLANDS art will be made.

The return of works of art looted by the Germans from FRANCE, which was begun by a token restitution of 71 paintings of the highest quality transported to PARIS in September, is being continued by the preparation of a bulk shipment of 32 railroad cars now being assembled at FUSSEN (BAVARIA). Additional carloads are being made up at MUNICH. The actual shipment will continue over a period of weeks and, when completed, the major part of the material stolen by the Einsatzstab Rosenberg will have been returned to FRANCE.

Restitution

Precision optical instruments removed from small arms factories in TULLE, FRANCE, claimed by the Mission d'Information Technique, have been located and identified. The release of these instruments, which are important in metallurgical studies at TULLE for railroad stock, has been directed.

The Minister of Reconstruction and Urbanism has presented a claim through the U.S. Forces European Theater to FRANCE for the restitution equipment belonging to the War Victims Industrialists Association (principally Fritz Marti & Fils). A search has been instituted for this equipment, which is supposed to be within a 45-kilometer radius of STUTTGART. It is stated that the filling of Allied orders received by the Association will be delayed by the absence of this equipment.

U.S. Forces European Theater Mission to the NETHERLANDS has presented a claim for material of the NETHERLANDS Railways, UTRECHT, for the reconstruction of railway bridges. The material appears to be located in both the British and U.S. Zones. The NETHERLANDS has presented a claim for material of the NETHERLANDS Railways, UTRECHT, for the reconstruction of railway bridges. The material appears to be located in both the British and U.S. Zones. The NETHERLANDS Government has requested that highest priority be given this application in order to prevent the forming of ice dams which might impair the dikes protecting the province of UTRECHT.

The American Embassy at PRAGUE has transmitted a claim for 80,000 pairs of shoes removed by Germans from the Bata Shoe Company at CHEB. It is believed that these shoes are at the China Factory "Bäg" in SCHÖNWALD near SELB. An investigation is being made.

The Czech Minister for Foreign Affairs has asked for the return of scientific equipment of the Chemical Institute in PRAGUE, said to be located at HERSBRUCK. More details have been requested as to description of the equipment while a preliminary search is being instituted.

A claim has been received from the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the American Embassy at PRAGUE, for the return of 7,000 open railway cars. It is claimed that these cars are urgently needed for coal transports before the winter season. Transportation is being requested to supply information as to the total number of Czech wagons on hand and to suggest possible phasing of return.

Displaced Persons

Summary of Current Situation

Requiring Repatriation from
U. S./British/French Zones (Germany) 957,000x
Probably non-repatriable 209,000xx
Repatriated 5,520,000

TOTAL 6,520,000

x Estimated 43,000 outside camps in British Zone have been dropped, pending detailed census.

xx Excludes 105,000 Germans in U. S. Zone of CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Current Situation by Nationality

Nationals whom UNRRA is authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation fr BR/FR/US Zones Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated to 12 Oct.
French	2,000		1,518,000
Netherlanders	3,000		280,000
Belgian & Lucem- bourg	1,000		280,000
Danish			(Est) 5,000
Norwegian			(Est) 6,000
Russian (Disputed Citizenship)		38,000	2,034,000
Polish	786,000	(3)	156,000
Czech		3,000 (Est)	135,000
Yugoslav		29,000 (Est)	204,000
Greek	1,000		13,000
Italian	2,000(1)		589,000
Others	70,000(2)		24,000
	865,000	70,000	5,265,000

(1) Council Resolution 37 permits Italian nationals to receive UNRRA aid.

(2) This figure includes 3 categories; (a) those who have been classified as stateless, although the exact number is as yet unknown; (b) disputed or undetermined citizenship; (c) miscellaneous nationals.

(3) For the period 4 October to 17 October a total of 62,000 Poles were repatriated. This figure is not as yet reflected in the totals remaining in the zone in Appendix I due to the lag reporting. The figures were obtained from Repatriation Section this

headquarters and headquarters, British Army of the RHINE. A breakdown is as follows — 11,413 from French Zone, 43,233 from U. S. Zone, 8,000 from the British Zone.

Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians:

	Requiring Repatriation fr BR/FR/US Zones Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriated 12 Oct.
Estonians	—	24,000	—
Latvians	—	67,000	1,000
Lithuanians	—	48,000	—
TOTAL		139,000	1,000

Nationals whom UNRRA is not authorized to assist:

	Requiring Repatriation from BR/FR/US Zones Germany	Probably Non- repatriable	Repatriation to 12 Oct.
Hungarians	82,000	—	30,000
Rumanians	10,000	—	5,000
Bulgarians		—	2,000
Germans (from U. S. Zone (Czech.))		—	51,000
TOTAL	92,000		88,000

Reparation figures for the French, Netherlanders, Belgians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians are obtained from official sources of Governments concerned and include repatriates from areas other than the Allied zones of Germany.

Included in the French figure of 1,518,000 are 153,450 repatriated by air. Ten per cent allowance for self-repatriation is included.

British Zone Authorities report a total of 318,628 displaced persons received from the Soviet Zone as the 12 October, including 278,876 Western Europeans, 12,649 Czechs, 38,558 Yugoslavians, 2,494 Greeks, 185,907 Italian and 144 Bulgarians. The U. S. Zone received 336,116 displaced persons from the Soviet Zone including 231,382 Western Europeans, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 3 Greeks, 95,169 Italians, 71 Hungarians, 145 Rumanians and 479 others, as of 12 October 1945.

Weekly Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
Cases and Deaths for Week Ending 7 September 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																										c: cases	d: deaths			
	Cases, Death	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps		
Kassel	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	20	22	2	*	—	1	99	16	39	3	2	—	—	3	52	—	—	—	1	*	*	*	
Wiesbaden	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	21	49	2	—	—	—	167	28	18	2	—	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	1	*	*	*	
Hessen	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	28	38	—	28	3	—	*	*	19	1	6	2	—	15	270	—	—	1	36	2	1	—	
Württemberg	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	26	21	10	1	—	3	143	39	12	2	1	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	3	*	
Baden	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	17	26	1	9	—	—	77	7	4	2	3	—	—	2	*	*	—	—	1	*	*	*	
Bremen	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	24	65	—	*	—	3	*	*	13	3	—	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*	
Schwaben	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	19	25	1	12	—	2	38	9	8	3	1	—	—	*	*	22	—	—	—	3	*	*	
Oberbayern		—	—	—	—	—	—																								
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	28	271	47	2	—	1	*	*	37	3	4	—	—	—	153	—	—	—	2	*	*	*	1
Ober- and Mittelfranken	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	55	38	7	2	—	2	122	46	50	11	12	—	—	2	103	—	—	—	4	15	1	—	—
Mainfranken	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	18	34	—	5	—	—	18	5	12	—	34	—	—	3	151	—	—	2	22	1	*	*	*
Berlin (U.S. Sec.)	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	33	105	—	*	—	1	95	128	200	14	132	1	—	*	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	1127	289	694	70	59	3	13	759	178	412	44	195	3	—	25	751	—	—	—	12	76	7	2	—

APPENDIX "A"

Weekly Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
Cases and Deaths for Week Ending 14 September 1945

APPENDIX "B"

Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																														c: cases	d: deaths
Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Cases, Deaths		Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps		
	Lyphus Fever louse borne																														
Kassel	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	69	14	66	5	*	—	—	96	40	56	9	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	7	*	*	
Wiesbaden	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	70	30	38	6	7	2	1	231	46	18	1	1	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	1	*	*	*	
Hessen	c	d	1	—	—	—	—	75	35	21	—	38	3	1	*	*	13	4	5	—	—	—	25	246	—	—	—	23	4	*	
Württemberg	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	119	28	28	4	4	—	—	68	19	2	3	2	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	1	*
Baden	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	115	22	24	1	1	—	—	25	5	9	2	2	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	2	*	*	*	*
Bremen	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	132	8	21	—	*	—	2	*	*	8	5	2	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	*	*	*	*
Schwaben	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	42	23	24	—	7	—	—	54	13	12	1	3	—	—	*	27	—	—	—	3	—	*	*	*
Oberbayern	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	88	37	76	1	23	1	6	178	43	95	10	8	—	—	*	44	—	—	4	*	*	*	*	*
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	No Report			—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ober- and Mittelfranken	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	193	47	35	1	2	1	2	162	46	63	18	51	—	—	5	226	—	1	4	8	—	—	—	—
Mainfranken	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report			—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin (US Sector)	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	102	23	88	—	*	—	—	110	27	165	16	85	—	—	*	*	—	—	2	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	c	d	1	—	—	—	—	1005	277	421	18	82	7	12	924	239	441	69	157	—	—	31	549	—	1	14	41	5	—	—	—

Weekly Communicable Disease Report,
United States Zone of Germany
Case and Deaths for Week Ending 21 September 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Reported Number of New CASES and DEATHS of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE																												c: cases		d: deaths	
	Lymphus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung & larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps				
Kassel	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	11	41	—	12	—	—	84	42	43	7	—	—	—	*	24	—	—	—	—	1	*	*			
Wiesbaden	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	15	15	—	*	3	1	69	25	5	3	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	*			
Hessen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Württemberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	40	21	2	5	—	1	130	23	19	2	1	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	2	*	2	*			
Baden	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	7	17	5	4	—	1	*	*	7	—	1	1	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	*			
Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	12	31	—	*	—	—	*	*	13	6	1	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	*	*	*			
Schwaben	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Report		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Oberbayern	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	32	70	7	4	1	—	118	29	38	6	23	—	—	*	48	—	—	—	—	6	*	*			
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	3	—	—	—	—	—	131	25	297	36	8	2	—	138	26	52	3	9	—	—	1	224	—	—	—	—	*	3	1			
Ober- and Mittelfranken	1	—	—	—	—	—	186	36	32	4	1	3	2	155	36	65	20	8	—	—	2	189	—	—	2	9	2	—	—			
Mainfranken	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	15	16	—	5	—	—	38	9	24	3	13	4	—	4	87	—	2	3	14	*	*	*			
Berlin (US Sector)	1	—	—	—	—	—	117	36	105	—	*	1	—	128	21	157	13	76	—	—	*	*	—	1	—	*	*	*	*			
TOTAL	5	—	—	—	—	—	1057	224	645	54	39	10	5	860	211	423	63	142	5	—	7	548	—	2	7	30	7	1	—			

Communicable Disease Report
United States Zone of Germany
for Week Ending 28 September 1945

Land or Regierungs- Bezirk	Popu- lation	Cases, Deaths	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps		
Kassel	1,159,153	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 4	24 —	49 12	4 1	* *	— —	2	136	51	43 2	4 —	2 —	— —	— —	* *	19 —	— —	— —	3 —	31 —	* *	* *	
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 2	16 —	20 5	6 1	* *	— —	1	90	29	6 —	4 2	— —	— —	* *	* *	* *	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	* *	
Hessen	910,471	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Württemberg	1,908,000	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	144 7	52 3	37 12	1 2	17 —	— —	2	142	32	15 3	8 —	1 —	6 —	— —	* *	* *	— —	— —	4 —	* *	* *	* *	* *
Baden	1,420,750	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 5	29 —	42 6	1 1	10 —	— —	—	37	17 1	7 —	2 —	5 —	— —	— —	1 —	* *	— —	1 —	* *	* *	* *	* *	
Bremen	558,096	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	158 7	21 —	15 6	— —	* *	— —	*	*	6 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	* *	— —	— —	— —	* *	* *	* *	
Schwaben	949,043	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oberbayern	1,932,163	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 2	54 1	58 2	3 1	14 —	1 —	5	119	43	35 4	7 —	13 —	— —	— —	* *	28 —	— —	— —	6 —	6 —	* *	* *	* *
Nieder- and Oberpfalz	1,605,274	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	159 7	38 —	301 15	35 1	1 1	2 —	2	139	45 2	44 —	5 —	— —	— —	* *	243 —	— —	— —	5 —	2 —	* *	* *	* *	
Ober- and Mittelfranken	1,898,220	p	1	—	—	—	—	—	167 8	46 —	36 18	1 1	2 —	— —	1	138	48 1	50 —	12 —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	125 —	— —	3 —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	
Mainfranken	910,980	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Berlin (US Sector)	800,000	p	1	—	—	—	—	—	131 6	28 —	105 43	— —	* *	— —	1	189	19	155 16	13 1	67 30	— —	— —	* *	* *	— —	— —	1 —	* *	* *	* *	
TOTAL	15,233,752	p	3	—	—	—	—	—	1125 52	308 4	663 119	51 8	44 —	3 1	14	990	284	361 29	57 3	91 30	6 —	— —	1 —	41 5	— —	— —	23 —	39 —	2 —	— —	

NOTE: *No data submitted

APPENDIX "D"

Communicable Disease Rates for United States Zone of Germany Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

1945	Typhus Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis lung and larynx	Tuberculosis other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis meningococcus	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
8 June	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	15.20	7.56	12.03	.81	2.25	.30	.21	8.91	2.38	2.30	2.04	1.70	.8	—	14.68	—	—	.34	.68	.89	.13
15 June	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	16.17	8.86	8.58	.87	1.86	.20	.12	5.58	2.53	3.16	.87	6.37	1.74	.80	9.61	—	.15	.20	2.41	1.34	.04
22 June	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	19.20	8.42	13.70	.87	2.28	.15	.34	10.17	3.15	4.14	1.75	7.09	.49	.15	16.81	—	.04	.53	3.07	.49	—
29 June	1.93	.11	—	—	—	—	16.88	8.57	8.76	.83	1.06	.08	.04	9.86	1.82	1.78	.99	4.97	.38	.34	12.22	—	—	.04	.68	1.25	—
6 July	.72	—	—	—	—	—	20.29	7.21	13.98	.65	1.08	.14	.25	15.74	3.19	3.48	1.15	19.32	—	.79	32.37	—	.04	.86	.75	.65	.07
13 July	1.68	—	—	—	—	—	19.86	7.71	12.15	.29	1.18	.18	.25	18.78	5.88	3.91	.82	13.55	.79	.04	33.88	—	.07	.79	1.45	.72	—
20 July	.79	—	—	—	—	—	27.38	10.62	14.37	.61	4.37	.23	.55	20.14	5.33	8.74	1.30	19.56	.10	.07	22.63	—	—	.79	1.30	.48	—
27 July	.55	—	—	—	—	—	28.33	9.42	14.88	1.23	1.09	.34	.27	14.66	2.66	6.83	1.13	17.27	.17	.23	24.03	—	.07	.72	.65	.17	—
3 Aug.	.30	—	—	—	—	—	30.93	11.81	15.22	1.30	3.21	.27	.55	28.29	6.59	11.08	1.84	17.03	.44	.41	19.22	—	.20	.58	1.53	.85	.07
10 Aug.	.27	—	—	—	—	—	31.30	12.15	24.24	1.19	4.13	.24	.34	31.23	8.47	11.26	2.53	13.86	.07	.03	22.51	—	.10	.72	1.95	.17	—
17 Aug.	.29	—	—	—	—	—	35.93	11.38	14.55	.55	3.08	.34	.67	39.85	9.87	13.03	2.87	12.73	—	.04	20.2	16.63	.13	.88	1.26	.97	.17
24 Aug.	.20	—	—	—	—	—	36.42	11.30	16.32	.99	3.07	.31	.31	41.64	9.86	12.63	2.63	8.88	.03	.75	22.73	—	.07	.85	1.60	.96	—
31 Aug.	.39	—	—	—	—	—	41.56	9.62	21.70	2.07	3.75	.12	.47	45.04	14.27	17.83	3.01	7.54	.12	.44	14.79	—	.08	.59	3.17	1.17	—
7 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	44.06	11.30	27.13	2.73	2.31	.11	.51	39.69	6.96	16.11	1.72	7.62	.11	.98	29.36	—	—	.77	2.97	.27	.07
14 Sept.	.03	—	—	—	—	—	41.09	11.33	17.21	.77	3.55	.29	.49	37.70	9.77	18.03	2.82	6.42	—	1.27	22.45	—	.05	.57	1.68	.20	—
21 Sept.	.19	—	—	—	—	—	41.10	8.90	25.08	2.10	1.52	.39	.19	33.48	8.20	16.45	2.45	5.52	.19	.27	21.31	—	.07	.27	1.17	.27	.04
28 Sept.	.12	—	—	—	—	—	46.94	12.85	27.66	2.13	1.84	.12	.58	41.30	11.85	15.06	2.38	3.80	.25	.04	17.31	—	—	.96	1.63	.08	—
Average June, July August	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.41	9.62	15.26	.96	2.59	.23	.35	23.69	6.20	7.68	1.78	12.27	.35	.44	23.60	—	.07	.61	1.64	.77	—

* Provisional Rate — Does not include Schwaben or Oberbayern. ** Provisional Rate — Does not include Oberbayern.

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